

carry lumber because the American wages are so high that the lumber interests cannot afford to ship the lumber on American bottoms. Let us be honest about it.

Mr. BARTLETT. That is not the reason at all.

Mr. BUTLER. Then why is not lumber carried on those ships?

Mr. BARTLETT. It can be done.

Mr. BUTLER. Can it be done cheaper? Europeans do not pay the same wages that Americans pay. It is not possible to carry lumber or to carry anything else in American bottoms, in real competition, and we know it. We have reached the point where we shall almost be driven off the high seas, because of high costs. The Senator has "dreamed up" the idea that "We will bring in foreigners and let them carry things." I do not think that is the answer to the problem.

Mr. BARTLETT. Of course, anyone who competes with the Canadians, at the outset, has a strike against him, because the Canadians have a construction subsidy for vessels in the coastwise trade.

Mr. BUTLER. We have never seen fit to offer a construction subsidy for vessels in that trade.

Mr. BARTLETT. I know.

Mr. BUTLER. But we do have a construction subsidy for the foreign trade.

Mr. BARTLETT. I am talking about the coastwise trade. That is the point.

With all due deference to the Alaska Steamship Co., my concern is not principally with how they will fare in this regard. My concern has two other elements.

Mr. BUTLER. Let me say to the Senator—

Mr. BARTLETT. I hope the Senator will let me complete my statement.

Mr. BUTLER. Yes.

Mr. BARTLETT. First, I want the American position maintained in this important and growing trade. The second is that the only way this can be achieved, now that there is Canadian competition—and very effective competition, I might add—is to give the Americans a better operating tool than the Canadians have, because the Canadians must travel a much lesser distance, though they are dependent on barges. This proposal would give the Americans an advantage.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. It would give the Americans an advantage.

Mr. BARTLETT. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER. I am all for that; but when an advantage is given to one industry, I say that we ought to give it to all. Let us have a special privilege voted on the floor of the Senate for all.

Mr. BARTLETT. We are talking about a special condition. We are talking about trade to Alaska.

Mr. BUTLER. I could name hundreds of such special conditions. Consider the textile industry. The textile industry is going out of business because it cannot compete with foreign textiles. Are we going to give that industry a subsidy?

Mr. BARTLETT. The Senator cannot name in the maritime field a cor-

responding situation. If he could, I suspect that industry would have been in here long since with some sort of comparable bill. The bill is designed to shore up and strengthen the American maritime arm.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. I respectfully submit that the Senator himself just named an example that is certainly parallel to the one we have discussed. The Senator named lumber. That would be only the beginning. Two days ago it was lumber. Today it is the Alaskan trade. Tomorrow it might be the New York trade. The next day it might be the trade of some other industry. What would we have left? Where are we going?

Mr. BARTLETT. I am beginning to infer that the Senator is not particularly in favor of the pending bill.

Suppose the efforts of the Senator to oppose passage of the bill are successful. In my opinion, the inevitable consequence of such action would be that the Canadians would increasingly come into possession of more and more of the Alaska trade. It is not very large now in regard to tonnage, but everyone predicts that within the relatively near future it will be very large. Then the Canadians would have that business. I think I have the duty to stand here and fight today for American industry and American consumers.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Has the Senator read this week's issue of U.S. News & World Report in connection with the steel situation?

Mr. BARTLETT. No. I carried it from my office to my home, but I have not yet read it.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope the Senator will read the article to which I have referred.

Mr. BARTLETT. I always read the magazine.

Mr. BUTLER. The steel industry is in exactly the same situation which other industries are getting into. The steel industry cannot possibly compete with foreign imports. We all know that. When the steel industry tried to raise its prices, the whole house fell in. That industry did not obtain any special privilege, and they need it. Men in the steel industry are being placed on the unemployment rolls every day because the industry cannot compete. They do not get production up because people will not buy American steel. They are buying European steel. Will we do something for that industry?

Mr. BARTLETT. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER. Then let us do it for every industry. Let us not do it piecemeal. If we are going to help some, let us help all.

Mr. BARTLETT. The area concerned in which we now have an opportunity to help is very small. It is a tiny bill comparatively.

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, it is a tiny measure.

Mr. BARTLETT. The City of New Orleans is now a pretty new vessel, but it will become worn and used. It will

have to undergo repairs. From time to time it will require new steel plates. That repair work will be done in American yards with American materials by American workers.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What I am about to say does not particularly pertain to the issue before us, but I have a letter which contains the same type of information. It shows where we are headed in international competition. The letter states that—

By July 1, 1965 the wages of the plumbers and pipefitters will have been increased from a present hourly rate of \$4.53 to \$7.57 in the city and county of San Francisco. This is an increase of 42 percent over a 3-year period.

Where are we heading? How are we going to compete in world markets? It is beyond my understanding. A worker working 2,000 hours a year, let us say, at a rate of \$7.57 an hour, would have an income of \$16,000 a year. I point that out because the Senator from Maryland has indicated that we shall drive our American ships off the high seas because of our inability to compete.

Mr. BUTLER. There cannot be any question about that. This is the second attempt this week to obtain some escape from the high cost of doing business to the detriment of other people in a kindred business. I say that it is wrong.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President—

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska has the floor.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Alaska may be permitted to yield to the Senator from South Carolina without losing his right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SOVIET INTRUSION INTO CUBA

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the Associated Press carries a news story from Cuba this afternoon reporting that Premier Castro has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union to build for the Soviets a naval port near Guantanamo Bay supposedly to take care of ship repairs for the Soviet Union's Atlantic fishing fleet. Mr. President, this is another indication of the Communist military buildup which our Government continues to permit in Cuba in violation of the Monroe Doctrine. I imagine that our policy planners will take Mr. Castro at his word that this is truly to be a repair port for fishing vessels rather than war vessels such as the nuclear submarines which Mr. Khrushchev threatened to use against us if we should take any action to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

How long, Mr. President, will we continue to tolerate this Communist base in the Western Hemisphere with continuing reports of additional military buildup? Are we to continue to follow a policy of "watchful waiting" in the

hope that Mr. Castro and his Soviet technicians will evolve themselves into peaceful Socialists? This is what we have been advised to do by Mr. Walter Lippmann in a recent column in which he made the following comments on Castro and the arms buildup in Cuba:

Castro is an insulting nuisance, but he is not, and is not now remotely capable of becoming, a clear and present danger to the United States. So we must practice watchful waiting, and hold ourselves in readiness, never for a moment forgetting the vastly greater dangers elsewhere.

Mr. President, Mr. Castro can do immeasurable harm to our national security without overtly attacking the United States with missiles or troops. He has already endangered our national security by providing Mr. Khrushchev with a military base in the Western Hemisphere and also with a soon-to-be-completed radar tracking station. In addition, he has proved to the world that a small band of revolutionaries can subvert and take over a government in the Western Hemisphere with U.S. help and then turn it into a Communist arsenal to implement overtly and covertly the contamination of the Western Hemisphere with the virus of world communism.

Mr. President, I have repeatedly called on the floor of the Senate for the U.S. Government to ditch our present no-win policy in the cold war, particularly as it applies to Cuba today and to move to de-contaminate Cuba of communism. As I stated on September 19, 1962:

The best method of decontamination can be determined with the advice of our military leaders, once the basic decision to decontaminate is made by our civilian leaders.

Mr. President, the action reported today on the wires of the Associated Press with regard to building a ship repair port in Cuba for the Soviet Union gives additional reason for our Government to take meaningful action designed to eradicate this growing Communist cancer so near our own shores.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should like to call up some items on the calendar to which there is no objection, and then return to the consideration of the pending bill, if that is agreeable to the Senators concerned.

Mr. BARTLETTI. I am glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not want to be disagreeable, but I have been waiting all day to do the business of the Senate. This is important business of the Senate, and I am ready to attend to it. I insist that the Senate continue with the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is Senate business also. All I am asking for is about 10 minutes, so that other matters on the calendar may be considered, and then there will be a quorum call.

Mr. BUTLER. I have been waiting all day to make my speech. The Senate is considering a very important bill.

If we pass this bill it will set a very bad precedent in many respects. I believe the Senate ought to transact its business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. All I am asking is that the Senate permit me to proceed for about 10 minutes. Then there will be a quorum call. In the meantime Senators will be brought to the Chamber.

Mr. BARTLETTI. I have been waiting for weeks. I would like to proceed with the consideration of the bill also, but at the same time I am desirous of accommodating myself to the desires of the majority leader.

#### CLAUDE S. REEDER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1965, S. 2873.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2873) for the relief of Claude S. Reeder and the Reeder Motor Co., Inc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 7, after the word "off", to strike out "\$26,754.93, together with interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum until paid, from the first day of January 1962" and insert "\$2,125"; and in line 10, after the word "sum", to strike out "(together with such interest)": so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Claude S. Reeder of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Reeder Motor Company, Incorporated, of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the sum of \$2,125. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Claude S. Reeder and Reeder Motor Company, Incorporated, against the United States of America for reimbursement of compensation costs incurred by them, or either of them, in connection with the construction of a building at the request of the United States of America, such building having been constructed for use as a garage for repair of Government vehicles: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful; any contract to the contrary notwithstanding: Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.*

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the votes by which Senate bill 2873 was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "Claude S. Reeder, Knoxville, Tenn."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2873) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "For the relief of Reeder Motor Co., Inc."

#### ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR FORESTRY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1974, H.R. 12688.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 12688) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments on page 2, line 1, after the word "several", to strike out "State"; in line 9, after the word "with", to insert "colleges and universities in"; in line 17, after the word "other", to strike out "State supported"; in line 23, after the word "institutions", to strike out "of" and insert "in"; on page 3, line 9, after the word "available", to strike out "to the States"; on page 4, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "forestry schools of the"; and in line 14, after the word "such", to strike out "schools" and insert "colleges and universities".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist colleges and universities in the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes."